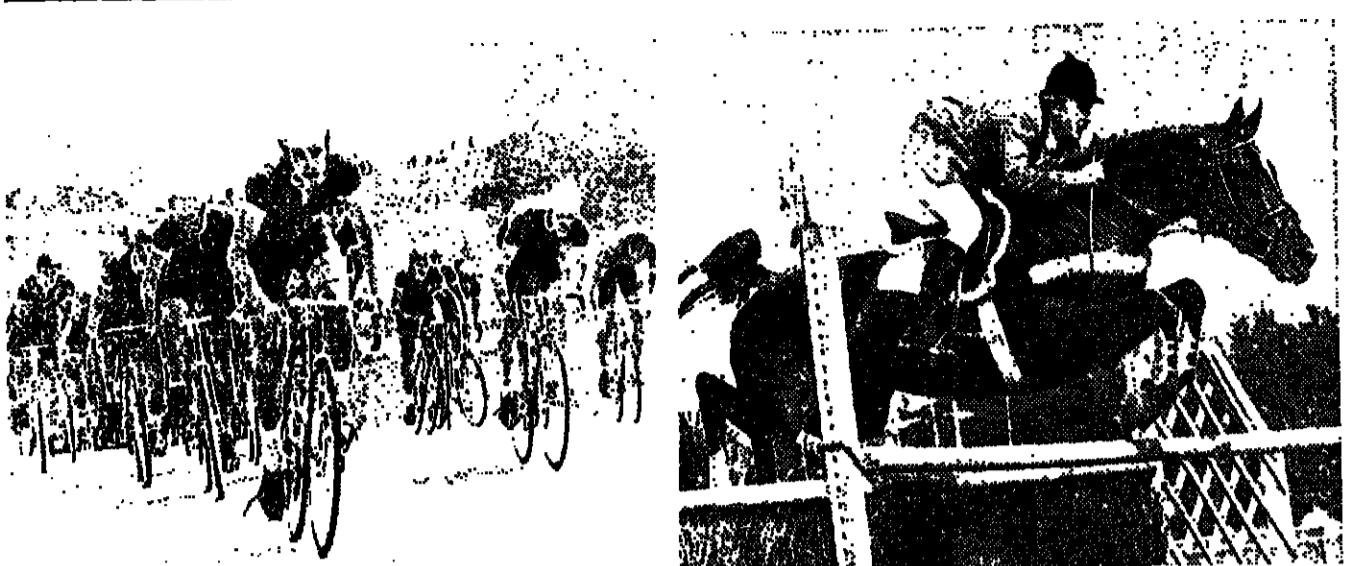


SPORTS



Moscow equestrians have a very busy schedule at the moment, as they are competing simultaneously for the 13th Moscow Summer Spartakiad titles and also for places in the city team for the Tournament of Soviet Nations finals.

In the photos: the participants in a grueling circuit race at Krylatskoye; Anatoly Timchenko won the show jumping contest.

Photos by Sergei Proskov

'Pass' to
the Tournament—
a record

Basketball: main games ahead

The USSR and Italy lead the Caen and Limoges elimination groups at the European basketball championship in France, which is in its fourth year. The USSR scored their third win, beating West Germany 80-69, while Italy outplayed Greece 103-83.

On the same day previously undefeated Holland was upset by last year's 1-one medalist Czechoslovakia. Its first win yet, 90-63.

With two elimination rounds to go (a win brings two points and a defeat, one) the USSR leads the Caen group with six points, followed by Holland with five, and Poland, Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Israel are level at four points each. Italy is the top side at Limoges with six points, ahead of Yugoslavia and Spain, which have a point less each; Sweden and France are level at four and Greece has three points.



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

European championship without world champions

Italy, the current world champion, has passed up all its chances to make the European football championship finals in France next year going down 2-0 to Sweden in an elimination game in Göteborg. No 41 804 8



148 archers from 15 nations came together for the Spring Arrows International Tournament held in Moscow's Olympic grounds at Krylatskoye. Among them are the 1980 Olympic top three male award winners led by champion Toni Palkkinen, of Finland.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

Universiad torch aflame

Electronic signals beamed from Sofia, the venue of the latest winter Universiad, helped light the flame of the World Summer Students Games at Saint John's in Newfoundland province in Canada.

Altogether 1,400 students

from 42 Canadian universities

were to take five weeks to carry the flame across the entire Canada. Mindful of the vast expanse involved, the marathon organizers decided to relay the flame by electronic systems from one university to another, as each campus will hold Universiad torch relays in ten provinces before the torch is brought into a stadium in Edmonton. The opening ceremony of the Games, which have drawn many countries, including the USSR, will be held there on July 1.

This will be their first tour

yet after the 1982 World Cup.

The side will boast most of the players who were on the World Cup line-up. The fresh additions are Belao and Almeida, who frequently appeared on the country's junior side.

Missing from the team will be goalie Ferreira held by Parreira as chiefly responsible for Brazil's defeat by Italy in Spain. His replacement Leao played way back in the World Cup in Argentina.

Soviet Grandmasters end China tour

China's top players in Hangzhou, Shanghai and Peking, concluding not a single one. They also held simultaneous play tournaments.

FULL MARKS FOR A SCHOOLBOY

DMITRY BILOZERCHIKOV, 16, EUROPE'S TOP GYMNASTICS ALLROUNDER

Dmitry Bilozherchikov, a ninth-grader at Moscow secondary School No. 220, won the 15th European championship held in Varna, Bulgaria on May 28-29, totalling an excellent 58.8 points, making his way through the six events to the title almost without a single blunder and getting 9.7 as his lowest mark.

Bilozherchikov, who is the 1982 European junior champion, also won the 1983 "Moscow News" Competition. Dmitry is the eighth Soviet gymnast to have won the title and the youngest winner to date in general.

Altogether 66 entrants from 25 countries were in competition, among them another two Soviet gymnasts — 20-year-old Yuri Korolyov, 1981 world top allrounder and 1981 "Moscow News" winner, and 21-year-old Alexander Pogorelov, who won the 1982 "Moscow News" Competition. Korolyov placed second overall with 58.35 points and Pogorelov ended in sixth place with 57.3.

Third-placed Guryoghi Gyorgy smashed 57.8 points. Korolyov and Plamen Petkov, of Bulgaria, shared the floor exercises title. Guryoghi won the pommel horse, Plamen Petkov also shared the rings with Bilozherchikov. Bilozherchikov won the vault and the horizontal bar and Korolyov won the parallel bars.

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WHO GAINS FROM REPRISALS AGAINST TUDEH PARTY?

Paris. An exposure of the campaign of reprisals unleashed by the Iranian authorities against the leaders and activists of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) has been made by the Committee to support Tudeh members arrested in Iran, which includes well-known French lawyers.

Addressing a press conference organized by the Committee, Farhad Ahmad, member of the leadership of the Tudeh Party, stressed that the banning of his party by the Iranian authorities and the detention of its activists had been a severe blow against all anti-imperialist forces in Iran. For many years Tudeh has been fighting against imperialist intrigues in Iran to protect the country's national interests. Under the shah's regime the party defied the most cruel reprisals, consistently and firmly upholding social justice and democracy. Today, it is quite obvious that the continuing campaign of reprisals in Iran pointed out.

KAMPUCHEA: PULL-OUT OF VIETNAMESE CORPS

Hanoi. Vietnam has completed the withdrawal from Kampuchea of the Cuu Long corps of the Vietnamese People's Army, which includes an infantry division, six brigades and regiments of direct subordination.

This withdrawal of another contingent of the Vietnamese voluntary forces from Kampuchea honourably fulfilled its international duty in Kampuchea and that the services of the Vietnamese soldiers were highly appreciated by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and by the government and people of Kampuchea.

against the Tudeh members first and foremost plays into the hands of the American imperialists, who are trying to prevent their presence in the region at any cost.

F. Ahmad produced evidence showing that the Tudeh activists are mocked and subjected to physical torture in prisons.

Michael Oppenaksky, a well-known West German journalist and author of a number of books on the activities of the CIA, stressed that in their campaign of reprisals against the Tudeh activists, the Iranian authorities are making use of the services of members of the former shah's secret police, SAVAK. There can be no doubt that this campaign has been inspired by the American special services who have recently set up close links with reactionary religious organizations and counter-revolutionary groupings in Iran. Oppenaksky pointed out.



You are to blow up and set fire to everything you see, kill people and carry out similar democratic changes in Nicaragua!

Drawing by N. Scherbakov

DEMAND BY SOVIET LAWYERS

For six months now the Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov has been illegally held in custody in an Italian prison on charges of a crime of which he is innocent. The Association of Soviet Lawyers upholds the legitimate demand of Bulgarian lawyers and of the entire democratic public that Antonov be freed.

This demand stems from the generally recognized norms of law and from the principles of humanity and justice common to all progressive mankind. It is said in the association statement. It is based on the norms of international law which postulate the presumption of innocence as a critical guarantee of man's inalienable rights. The domestic legislation of many nations, including Italy, also guarantees this right.

For the past six months the investigators have failed to come up with a single unbiased charge in support of the accusations made by the criminal Agca at Antonov's expense. In such circumstances there can be no doubt that Antonov is being illegally detained, and that the case against him should be immediately dropped.

The Soviet lawyers are hopeful that the Italian authorities will show maximum responsibility and an unbiased attitude and release the innocent prisoner, it is said in the statement.

Selected by 63 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific to help them overcome the effects of the plummeting prices of their products in 1980-1981. The same fate befell the proposal put forward by the developing nations to their capitalist partners formulating a programme for maintaining stable prices for the 15 most important raw materials.

The Williamsburg meeting showed once again that the leading capitalist nations do not intend to change the current neocolonial nature of their cooperation with the "third world", which remains for them not an equal partner but a market, a source of cheap raw materials, a sphere for profitable capital investment and an equally profitable client for money-lenders.

Over the same period, Shultz continued, international banks cut by half their loans to the developing countries. Yet another slash is anticipated which will further aggravate the resurgence of exports from the "third world" (he again failed to mention that the above loans are practically entirely swallowed by paying off old debts).

Indeed Shultz sounded very concerned when talking about it all. It is, however, not the deteriorating conditions of millions of residents of the "third world", that worries the American administration, but extent to which the bankruptcy threatening many developing countries could affect the profits of the United States and the attainment of its "general foreign policy goals".

Its remedies are in character to throw open the doors as wide as possible for the transnational corporations to the West European nations re-

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

What has Williamsburg meant to the 'third world'?

Right up until the very last minute of the meeting between the heads of the seven leading capitalist nations in the American town of Williamsburg, the world press expressed the hope even though faced with strong doubt, that its participants would give serious consideration to the plight of developing countries and to their obligations to them. However it turned out that only those members of the press who unequivocally predicted that the outcome would be a promise of help to the "third world" from the big Seven proved correct. Deep anxiety is expressed in the meeting's final document over the slump in the developing countries and an interest shown in their economic upturn. To facilitate this the Seven are going to conduct a coordinated policy to include:

- adequate private and official financing;
- more open markets;
- official development assistance to the poorest countries.

The gift of these short formulas was not made clear in the meeting's documents. Still one can guess at their meaning: from statements made in the capitals of the seven nations in the run-up to the Williamsburg summit. This is what US Secre-

tary of State G. Shultz told Congress on May 19. There has been a sharp decline in the income of the developing countries in recent years. World prices dropped by 28 per cent between 1980 and 1982. Mr Shultz failed to mention that only the goods sold by developing countries are getting cheaper, with the reverse being true of the products they buy.

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In fact in the United States is by no means an exception. Shortly before the summit, the West German minister Jürgen Werner reported a 27 per cent cut in West German aid to developing countries this year and a 40 per cent cut next year as compared with last year. At their recent Brussels meeting the West European nations re-

USSR COMMISSION FOR UNESCO MEETS IN SESSION

On June 2, the USSR Commission for UNESCO met in Moscow under its Chairman V. P. Stukalov, who is also USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was attended by senior officials from many ministries and ministerial departments, economists, educationalists, workers in the arts and in the mass media, and by representatives of public organizations.

A number of questions were examined at the meeting relating to UNESCO's activities in the campaign for peace, international security and disarmament, as well as the USSR's participation in the International Programme for Communications Development.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS FOR DISARMAMENT

The consultative meeting of the Conference of European Churches attended by prominent religious leaders from 22 European countries, has ended in Moscow.

Those present at the meeting were addressed by political leaders and by scientists from different countries in Europe. At a time when the world is swept by the growing arms race and by fear of the threat of war, and when the danger of a nuclear holocaust hangs over mankind, the preservation of peace becomes the most important task, stressed Jan Matjesson, Undersecretary-General of the United Nations.

Our meeting in this beautiful ancient city rich in historical traditions, experience and memories has been of great value, he said. It serves as a brilliant demonstration of the mutual interest in the promotion of peace.

For the fourth time in the 16 years a Rembrandt painting, estimated to be worth

THE WORLD



1.5 million dollars, has been stolen from a London art gallery.

The Pentagon, which has over a hundred bases in Japan, now feels itself to be fully in charge on the soil of its Far Eastern "ally". This is the conclusion reached by Japanese newspapers in their comments on the refusal by the American command to admit Japanese police to the US Air Force base at Atsugi, near Tokyo, to investigate the death of four Japanese workers in the explosion of an early warning E-2B Hawkeye plane on May 25.

Photo UPI-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

© The Ruling Council for the Government of National Reconstruction in Nicaragua has decided to extend by one year its state of emergency throughout the country. This measure has been necessitated by the rise in the number of Spanish refugees perpetrated by the United States.

© The production of steel in the EEC is shrinking. According to the board of statisticians, only nine million tonnes of steel was smelted last April in the EEC countries (excluding Greece). This is 14.4 per cent less than in April 1982.

© According to the NBC network, the White House has drawn up a new long-term secret strategic plan for providing military aid to the bloodstained dictatorships in Central America. It specifically calls for the sending to Guatemala of a sizeable group of American military advisers specializing in anti-guerrilla warfare techniques.

© A volcano in the Vatnajökull glacier in Iceland, dormant since 1934, has suddenly come to life sending forth a mammoth pall of smoke and ash. Experts are frightened that if the glacier starts to melt quickly, floods could ensue.

© For the fourth time in the 16 years a Rembrandt painting, estimated to be worth

Price of the Tories' economic experiments

In a memorandum approved by the participants of the meeting an appeal is made to political leaders to take new steps towards disarmament, to declare they renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, and to effect a freeze on all types of nuclear weapons as the first step in a series of measures aimed at disarmament. It is also requested that serious efforts be made to set up nuclear-free zones in Europe.

According to the bulletin,

there has been a 19 per cent

fall in the volume of industrial production over the period be-

tween 1979 and December 1982.

During a ballistic test at the university laboratory in Genoa, Italy, unknowns fired at a target made out of glass. The 23-calibre bullet, fired at a distance of 1.5 metres and weighing 2.5 grammes was flattened upon contact with the target, which remained intact save for a tiny 2 mm-crack. This superstrong and paper-thin glass is specially produced by the Italian firm of Sovetone to make bullet-proof glasses to protect human eyes from ricocheting bullets. Such glasses can also be used in the steel and engineering industry to protect workers from eye injury. The glasses are made out of polycarbonate, a new variety of plastic which is light and very strong.

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

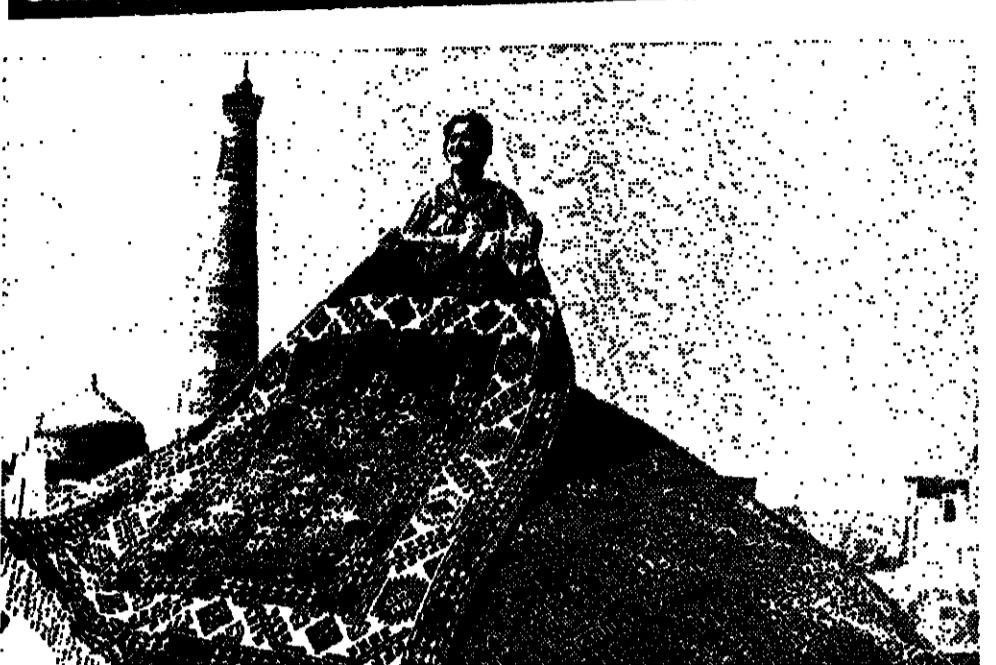
A 64 KM PIPELINE HAS BEEN LAID FROM THE SEVERNAYA BALKUI DEPOSIT IN TURKMENIA (A REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA) TO THE CENTRAL ASIA-CENTRE MAIN GAS PIPELINE. Precommissioning work is now being carried out at the oil field. When at full capacity, the Severny Balkui deposit is expected to supply up to 3,000 million cu m of fuel each year.

THE WRITER AND THE MODERN WORLD IS THE SUBJECT OF THE 7th CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND AFRICAN WRITERS TO BE HELD NEXT SEPTEMBER, IN TASHKENT, THE CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, CENTRAL ASIA. At a meeting held in Moscow by the conference's preparatory committee, it was reported that the Tashkent meeting will be attended by writers from more than 60 Asian and African countries and guests from other countries. The conference's programme includes discussions on the topical political and professional problems. It will also provide tours around Uzbekistan's historical monuments.

IN THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL OF TALLINN, THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ATLASES OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC OCEANS HAS HELD A SESSION TO DISCUSS MARINE GEOLOGICAL PROJECTS AND EXCHANGES OF EXPERIENCE IN THE STUDY OF VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS UNDER THE SEA BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR. This major international project is being supervised by UNESCO and involves specialists from Argentina, Bulgaria, Great Britain, the United States, France, Japan and other countries.

WINTER ARCTIC NAVIGATION HAS ENDED IN THE PORT OF DUDINKA, THE TAIMYR NATIONAL AREA [BEYOND THE POLAR CIRCLE]. The last ship to leave the port was "Mikhail Strakovskiy" which was accompanied by an icebreaker. During the winter navigation the port received dozens of large ships and handled a hundred thousand tonnes of cargo more than during the previous navigation.

SKILFUL HANDS OF KHIVA CARPET-MAKERS



Khiva rugs not only decorate apartments, they are also to be found in many museums in this country. They have been highly appraised at international exhibitions in London, Leipzig, Brno and Plovdiv.

Carpet-making in Khiva — one of the most ancient Uzbek towns — is a genuine folk craft. The tradition of carpet-making is centuries old and has been carefully passed down from one generation to another. Khiva carpets have unique design and colour range.

Today the carpets are made locally in a factory. 300 carpet-makers work here (by tradition only women are employed in this trade in Central Asia). Although since carpets have been produced in the factory labour conditions have improved, the skillful hands of the carpet-weavers still remain the chief component in the production process.

In the photo: 33 thousand knots have to be tied to make a 2 m by 3 m hand-woven rug. It takes an experienced worker one month to do this.

MAKHACHKALA PORT DEVELOPS

A new berth has been commissioned at the oil terminal of the Makhachkala commercial port.

Founded by Peter the Great,

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SELECTION: SCALE AND PROSPECTS

Emphasizing the importance of selection for tapping the potential of the soil and harvesting stable bumper crops, PRAVDA points out that selection has now entered a new stage: the programmable design of ideal plant strains according to physiological and genetic "blueprints". Wheat, rice, corn, cotton and other crops are known to have strains resistant to the elements as well as to lodging, bursoid and other diseases. The age-old dream of selectionists is to combine all these assets into one ideal variety, boasting high productivity and total resistance to unfavourable conditions and pathogenic agents, the paper points out.

This is a fairly formidable task—the outstanding Soviet geneticist Nikolai Vavilov described selection as evolution guided by human will—and yet it is a real-life task.

On Vavilov's initiative, the USSR has built up the world's most abundant genetic fund of crops and their kin. The country's 50 selection centres have accumulated thousands of varieties and strains of wheat, rye, barley, corn, cotton, etc.

One indication of the vast scale of selection work in this country is the fact that in the 10th five-year plan period alone selectionists sown over 700 new high productively strains and hybrids, the paper emphasizes.

OUR 330,000 LIBRARIES

This country has 330 thousand public libraries apart from the libraries at schools, offices, industrial establishments and other similar places.

With nearly five thousand million volumes of their disposal they all lend books free of charge.

A DEEP MINE

Having exhausted the coal stocks of coal at the surface, the Donbass miners are plunging deeper into the ground. The "Shakhtyorskaya" mine has justified its name, being the country's deepest coal mine with its vertical shaft going down up to 1,294 metres.

The first section is to be put into operation in 1985; its workers will have to face the difficult task of boring several kilometres through the soft strong layers of rock huddled by the gigantic mass of land.

By that time a number of operating mines close by will have ended up the exhausts of their stocks, and the new mine will come to replace them at a capacity of 2,100,000 tonnes of anthracite a year. It will employ miners from the old mine.

The new mine will be equipped with advanced machinery—mining complexes, coal miners, conveyors and high-speed elevators.

Aluminium coating for steel

Very thin aluminium coating has been applied to the steel supports of electric transmission lines at the Konakov power station factory. The first batch of these aluminium-coated supports has been shipped to builders of power transmission lines.

Hot aluminium coating has been used to protect overhead steel cables. At Konakov the coating is being used to shield complete support structures.

A coat of paint stays for up to five years and repainting involves disconnecting the box. Painting thousands of supports is an extremely difficult and long job. If coated with zinc they must be recoated every 25-30 years. But zinc is expensive.

Aluminium coating is expected to last at least 40 years. The technology for applying it is simple, and it is cheaper than either paint or zinc. It is also completely harmless to the environment.

Special place is given in the Red Data Book, therefore, to additional measures to protect these animals.

ROBOTS LEAD TO BETTER JOBS

In some branches of the national economy, many jobs are still done by manual labour, which slows down improvements in productivity and efficiency. EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes that the solution to this problem lies in accelerating all-round mechanization and automation in industry, a process in which automatic manipulators or robots are playing an increasing role. In order to achieve increased automation, the USSR has devised and is now implementing a special programme which envisages the development of new robot technologies.

Under this programme, 50 models of new industrial robots are to be created along with 38 technological complexes of the "machine-automata" manipulator type, seventeen automated factory shops and sections equipped with automotive manipulators, etc.

Simultaneously, sixty research projects are under way, and a number of guidelines are being prepared for standardization, unification, operation, and evaluation of technological standards and for assessing the economic efficiency of the automatic manipulators.

The implementation of the targets set before Soviet industry in the 11th five-year plan period of 1981-85 should result in a substantial increase in the use of automatic manipulators as compared with the previous five years. Thanks to the introduction of these machines, by the end of 1985 over 70 thousand people will be released from monotonous and arduous jobs and given more interesting work.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

CATHEDRAL SQUARE IN THE KREMLIN



Standing together in the square in order of height, are the famous, finely proportioned, Ivan the Great Bell-Tower; next to it — the Assumption Belfry shorter in height but sturdier, also topped by a golden "helmet" and last of all—with its golden-pointed "cap"—comes the Philaret Belfry.

They were built, towering over Cathedral Square, at different times. The Ivan the Great Bell-Tower went up at the beginning of the 16th century, scores of bells being placed in its embrasures. Twenty-five years later, came the massive four-tiered Assumption Belfry with even larger bells. This was during the reign of Ivan the Terrible. Each time he conquered a town, Ivan removed its bell to his capital and had them added to the belfry to celebrate Moscow's victories.

The third belfry was erected a century later, and named after Patriarch Philaret.

These three buildings were designed first and foremost as belfries, though they also served as watch towers, repositories and cathedrals.

There are many churches in Cathedral Square but not one has a belfry.

The chiming bells of the Ivan the Great Bell-Tower and its two adjacent belfries were more than sufficient for their needs.

Science and technology

ECONOMIC FRAGRANCE

In the two years since it started to produce artificial bergamot oil, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic and Scented Substances has saved the state almost six million rubles. Few people in this country have never heard of the "Koumar", "Karmen", and "Chirpas" perfumes. "Once" and "The Red and the Black" are also popular. Each has its own fragrance yet each contains a fresh citrus nuance of the smell", as specialist put it. The artificial bergamot oil created by the institute produces a fragrance which closely resembles natural odour.

Arcady BOGORAZ

Volkov continues. One of these is diamond coating for work surfaces. This method, which ensures the production of comparatively inexpensive yet highly reliable instruments, has been used to design modernized dental instruments, etc.

To compare the advantages of diamond coated instruments with conventional ones, they are placed in a special testing mount. It appears that while the conventional instruments can withstand seven thousand cycles of ageing, the diamond-coated ones can operate throughout 21 thousand cycles. Also the new instruments last for nine years—three times longer than the ordinary ones.

Arcady BOGORAZ

CHANGES

IN THE BIRD WORLD

In the Baltic Republic of Estonia the number of fresh feathered visitors is growing according to the atlas of nesting birds compiled by scientists.

For this work, the ornithologists divided the republic into hundreds of districts. To obtain accurate data in each district the scientists asked agriculturists, teachers, members of the natural sciences society and young naturalists for help. They sent information about changes in the bird world to the Institute of Zoology and Botany.

The new technology has been designed at the study of materials laboratory at the All-Union Scientific Research and Testing Institute of Medical Technologies at the USSR Ministry of Public Health.

We have set ourselves the task of finding ways to introduce progressive technologies into the creation of new medical instruments, says Alexander Volkov, Candidate of Sciences (Engineering), and head of the laboratory.

233 bird species live in Estonia at the moment. They include many fresh visitors, i.e., the swan brought here from Lithuania, now lives along the coast. The mountain pika has come here from the Scandinavian countries and found its very pleasant abode in the world's finest birds can be found in the forests.

In selecting films for the festival we proceed from the festival motto: "For Humanism in Cinema Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations". We want to show as many films as possible permeated by the desire to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding among nations, regardless of their way of life, government or social system. There is only one restriction. The Moscow festival is no place for films advocating war and violence, which demean human dignity, and sow enmity and distrust among nations.

The prestige of the Moscow festival has been reinforced by their invariably high artistic standards.

The following outstanding film directors, of vastly varying styles — and I would like to emphasize the latter factor — have been awarded festival prizes: Federico Fellini, Sergei Bodrovich, Stanley Kramer, Akira Kurosawa, and others.

Most of the films shown in Moscow are profound, progressive, and topical. I believe that this year's festival will be no exception.

Entries to the festival include movies by well-established directors from countries occupying a leading place in the film industry, as well as films from countries where the cinema is still in its infancy. Practically every Moscow festival tends to the discovery of new talent, and to many the prizes they receive at Moscow represent a happy launching ground to world-wide recognition. Let us recall that at the last festival films by directors from Vietnam, Peru, Algeria, Ecuador, and Kampuchea won awards in competition with movies representing traditionally well-established schools of cinematography.

The full-length features competition will as usual take place in the Rossia, Cinema and Concert Hall, near the Kremlin; the children's contest — at the Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren on the Lenin Hills, and the shorts' contest — at the Oktyabr cinema. Meanwhile there will be a representative showing of festival films at leading Moscow clubs.

VIEWPOINT

MOSCOW PREPARES FOR FILM FESTIVAL

Yuri KHODZHAYEV, Deputy General Director of the 13th Moscow International Film Festival

The 13th Moscow International Film Festival will open in the Soviet capital on July 7. It is expected to be one of the most representative of these festivals which began in 1959.

Nearly 80 countries and five international organizations have expressed their desire to take part and requests to participate are still being received by the organizing committee.

Prominent film makers from five continents will meet in Moscow to present their new films and exchange views. There has been a steady increase in the number of countries taking part in each successive festival. This year, the Philippines will be represented for the first time.

The Moscow film festival will consist of three contests — full-length features, shorts and films for children. As usual, there will be an extensive familiarization showing of films which have been presented at other festival. Festival rules bar them from being submitted for the contests. Practically all the delegations wish to participate in the full programme. These delegations include directors, actors, producers, critics and film distributors.

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NEW ARTS SCHOOL FOR ULYANOVSK

The building for a new arts school designed by local architects and which is to go up in the centre of a big industrial district in Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, will resemble a combination of organ pipes. 800 students, future musicians, artists and workers in the arts will eventually enrol at the school where they will be provided with airy, well-lit classrooms and labs, work shops, and rehearsal halls, recording studios and reading rooms.

A large concert hall will occupy the central part of the building with an exhibition hall close to it.

The new arts school, an attractive addition to Ulyanovsk, will become one of the main cultural centres in this old Volga town.

Geologists discover mammoth bones

Geologists were drilling a well on the outskirts of Syktyvkar, the capital of the Autonomous Komi Republic in the north of the Russian Federation, when they came across a mass of fossilized bones in a sample of soil taken from ten metres below ground. Archaeologists

OF INTEREST

from the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences confirmed that the bones were the remains of a mammoth.

Of course, the remains of mammoths have been discovered near Syktyvkar before.

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FLOWERS ALL THE WAY

A black varnished tray with bright flowers in the centre. These convenient, long-lasting and, what is more important, beautiful trays made at Zhostovo outside Moscow have won world-wide recognition.

The flowers appear to be real, the black surface of the background emphasizes the depth of shade and composition sometimes the artist at the Zhostovo factory draw vegetables instead of flowers.

In the photo: Nikolai Andreev, member of the USSR Art Union, a leading Zhostovo craftsman.

Photos by Konstantin Kokoshkin

ENTERTAINMENT

Guest performances in June

Companies and individual performers from 12 countries of Europe and Asia will visit the Soviet Union in the first month of the summer.

The Days of Austrian Music opened in Moscow with a gala-concert given by the Volksoper State Operetta Theatre of Vienna. This is the company's first visit to our country; its repertoire includes classical musical comedies. During the Days there will be a concert by a Brass Quintet and evenings of Vienna's opera.

The opera company of the State Theatre of Brno, Czechoslovakia, the Venezuelan ballet company Nuevo mundo de Caracas and the Space pop group are also in the USSR for the first time. French artists will show the programme Paris-Paix-Français. Solo concerts will be given in Moscow by the British pianist Peter Donahue, on his second visit to the Soviet Union. He will play works by Brahms, Prokofiev, Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Beethoven and Liszt, among others.

Concerts will also be given by the National Music and Dance Ensemble of the Republic of Moldavia, by the German actress Gisela May who is well known for her performances of songs and poems by Brecht, and by variety groups and performers from Britain, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Gift for Russian Museum

A collection of 26 landscape paintings has recently been donated to the Russian Museum by the Leningrad collector, Professor D. Sc. (Engineering), Mikhail Semyonov. A well-known expert in the theory of machines and mechanisms, the professor has been combining his intensive work and his passion for collecting for many years. Another gift recently received by the Russian Museum is also on view: works of applied art from the collection of Lyudmila Karavodina, another Leningrader. She has gathered together over four hundred objects.

Tbilisi first night

The Pallashvili Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Tbilisi, has premiered Richard Strauss' opera "Salomé", the third production of this highly complex work to have been attempted in this country. The two previous productions were in Moscow and Riga.

"Salomé" was sung in German, with Tsinana Tatiashvili in the title role. It was conducted by Dzhansug Kakhidze, who was also co-producer.



FACTS and EVENTS

Books. A recent title from the Izobrazitelnoye Iskusstvo Publishing House in Moscow is "Sergei Diaghilev and Russian Art". A two-volume edition includes articles, open letters, interviews, correspondence and contemporaries' reminiscences about Diaghilev. I. Zilbershtain and V. Samkov are the compilers and authors of the introductory article and commentaries. For twenty-five years Diaghilev was responsible for many outstanding

events in Russian and world culture of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Commemorative evenings. The life and creative work of M. Turgunbayeva, People's Artist of the USSR, is inseparably linked with the development of the Uzbek national ballet. Twenty-five years ago this remarkable dancer founded the Bakhor Folk Dance Ensemble, which is now known all over the world. A special evening was held at the A. Naval Opera and Ballet Theatre in Tashkent in honour of Turgunbayeva's 70th anniversary and of the ensemble's 25th anniversary.

Harry Burton's jazz quartet accompanied by Soviet jazzmen have given a joint concert at the Composers Club in Moscow. This is the quartet's second visit to this country.

In the photo: (left to right) Alexei Kozyrev (USSR); Jim Odgreen (United States); Herman Lukyanov (USSR); Steve Swallow (United States) and Harry Burton (United States).

Photo by Yuri Rodin



An evening of French ballet. Indian folk music, a scene from the ballet "Bakut", choreography by Maurice Béjart. The principal dancers are Anna Serdyuk and Max Ratayevsky (centre). Photo by Andrei Knyazev

MOSCOW CLASSICAL BALLET ENSEMBLE



A still from the film "Adam and Eve", with Vera Timashova as Devil Woman. Photo by Yelena Fetisova

raphers we are interested in them more than in anything else although we realize that concert performances are both necessary and sometimes very difficult. Secondly, we cater for enormous audiences. Sometimes we perform at stadiums. In recent years, more interest has been shown in full-length ballets than in concerts.

The ensemble started as a touring company of 20 people. Immediately after its first concert on May 30, 1968, it went on tour. Since then they have given performances throughout the country, they have been abroad and have taken part in several international arts festivals.

The ensemble's extant repertoire consists of mostly full-length ballets. We mostly think in terms of staging major ballets for two reasons, says Natalya Kasatkina. As choreog-

rapher Sergei Prokofiev—these were some of the fragments from the ensemble's latest production, which were shown in Moscow recently, at the Central Arts Workers Club, at a special evening celebrating the ensemble's 15th anniversary. Those present also saw another new work by the ensemble: the ballet, "Adam and Eve" based on Andrei Petrov's play, "The Creation of the World".

At present the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble is performing at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow. As choreog-

PUSHKIN YEAR IN ODESSA

The line "I lived in Odessa at that time..." is the name of an exhibition which opened recently in Odessa. Paintings and drawings recreate the atmosphere in which the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin lived and worked.

He spent 13 months in Odessa in 1823 to 1824. This was an extremely prolific period in Pushkin's life: he wrote about 30 verses, completed the "Fountain of Bakhchisarai", began the poem "The Gypsies", and wrote two and a half chapters of "Eugene Onegin".

The exhibition has been arranged as a part of the 17th All-Union Pushkin Poetry Festival.

Writers' contacts

A USSR Writers Union delegation, led by Sergei Mikhal'kov, has visited Venice at the invitation of the Cini Fund, an organization with which the Union has long and profitable links.

The international symposium organized by the fund devoted to the work of L. Tolstoy, as well as the conferences on Dostoevsky and Gogol, in which representative Soviet delegations have invariably taken part, aroused wide interest among the public and have been an important contribution to the cause of familiarizing Italians with Russian culture and strengthening the climate of understanding.

This time in Venice they discussed a joint international venture—the symposium "Goldoni and the Present Day" which is to be held in Moscow in early July. Nearly 50 Goldoni scholars from the USSR, other socialist countries and Italy are expected to attend.

We have sold the USSR 35 air cooling condensers as well as air refrigerators with recuperators.

Indirect deliveries connected with the construction in the Soviet Union of large installations by other firms, play a large role

BUSINESS

AUTOMATION FOR PROGRESS

This is the motto of the Second International Exhibition of the Automation Means for Production Processes now on in Moscow, which is highly popular with specialists and general public. Their achievements are demonstrated by firms and organizations from 27 countries and West Berlin.

National days have been held by the USSR, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, the FRG, Finland, and Italy.

The Czechoslovak exhibitors wish to inform specialists about their best products, said Jan Hajny, Director of the Czechoslovak section, addressing journalists. The exhibition opens up possibilities for trade negotiations and for establishing cooperation between the producers and users.

The Second International Exhibition Automation-83 is held on a large scale. France is taking part with gratitude, Jean Paul Stéphane, Director of the French section, noted. Our part of the exhibition features 45 firms, he went on. We hope that our participation will be productive.

Automation-83 has become an international centre for exchange of ideas. Specialists from different firms have been delivering lectures at scientific and technological symposiums. Besides numerous commercial negotiations are held, and many contracts signed.

Exactly this reason was cited by the representatives of the GEA firm when they arranged a symposium on power engineering problems for Soviet specialists, organized with the assistance of the Mannesmann concern in Moscow.

GEA unites 22 firms specializing in the development and manufacture of power engineering equipment, said its spokesman Karl-Helmut Göppert. These are units for heating and cooling liquid and gaseous mediums, equipment for power stations, etc.

We have sold the USSR 35 air cooling condensers as well as air refrigerators with recuperators.

Indirect deliveries connected with the construction in the Soviet Union of large installations by other firms, play a large role

in our cooperation with the USSR. For instance, we are using our equipment in the construction of the Ohrenburg gas pipeline. The firm has durable business links with a number of Soviet ministries and organizations, he stressed.

Our concern has undertaken to represent the GEA firm on the Soviet market, stressed Mannesmann Handel AG director Helmut Schulz. This is the second symposium that we have arranged in Moscow. Such contacts help expand forms of cooperation and establish new links. At the current meeting GEA has set two goals—to acquaint Soviet colleagues with our equipment for power stations, etc.

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In its capacity as head organization in the Soviet Union of the CMEA International Information Service for scientific and technical translations, the centre also engages in extensive research into the theory and

practices of translation. It publishes methodological studies, reviews, lists of new terms and translation indexes which enjoy great popularity with Soviet as well as foreign subscribers.

One of the centre's main tasks is to undertake translation work for various foreign companies having offices in the Soviet Union. This work comes to it through Vneshtekhnika.

There has been a constant rise in the number of such translations over the past few years, with such firms as Siemens, AEG-Telefunken and Anton Oehrl of West Germany, Nokia-Kone and Aahlstrom of Finland, and Voest-Alpine of Austria being permanent customers.

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